Lithium Universe LIMITED
Building a Lithium Future

ASX ANNOUNCEMENT AND MEDIA RELEASE

29 December 2023

APOLLO LITHIUM PROJECT SUMMER/FALL EXPLORATION COMPLETED

Highlights

- Completion of summer/fall exploration campaign
- An intensive field program comprising geological mapping and sampling
- Final soil laboratory analysis received
- Drilling strategy for 2024 along a major east-west trending fault shear corridor feature
- Feature extends from Apollo project to Winsome Resources Limited's Adina Lithium project to the east
- Priority drill targets generated for 2024 drilling campaign

Lithium Universe Limited ("Lithium Universe", the "Company" or ASX: "LU7") is pleased to announce the completion of its 2023 summer/fall exploration work programme at the Apollo Lithium Project. The Company was able to expediently complete its on-ground operations during the summer/fall season maximizing productivity. An exploration crew flew in to commence fieldwork campaign at Apollo in August and September 2023. The Company has now received all the final soil laboratory analysis and has devised a drilling strategy for 2024 along a major east-west trending fault shear corridor feature that extends from the Apollo project to Winsome Resources Limited's Adina Lithium project to the east. Some potential targets have been generated that may be incorporated into a future maiden drilling program in 2024 (see Figure 10).

As previously referenced, the Company partnered with Laurentia Exploration Inc, (Laurentia) a highly reputable exploration company based in Québec, Canada encompassing all aspects of the exploration work, including site geological assessments, drilling operations, permitting, helicopter access, and overall logistics management. Laurentia mobilised and commenced field work on the Apollo project in August and September 2023 with personnel accommodation, lodging, and logistics seamlessly managed from Otish Camp located approximately 73 km to the southeast of the Apollo project (see Figure 1). Personnel and equipment mobilisation between Otish Camp and the Apollo Project was undertaken daily by a Bell 212 helicopter (see Figures 1 and 2) operated by Panorama Helicopters providing Heli-Supported operations. The work program was successfully completed on the 9th of September, with demobilisation occurring shortly thereafter.

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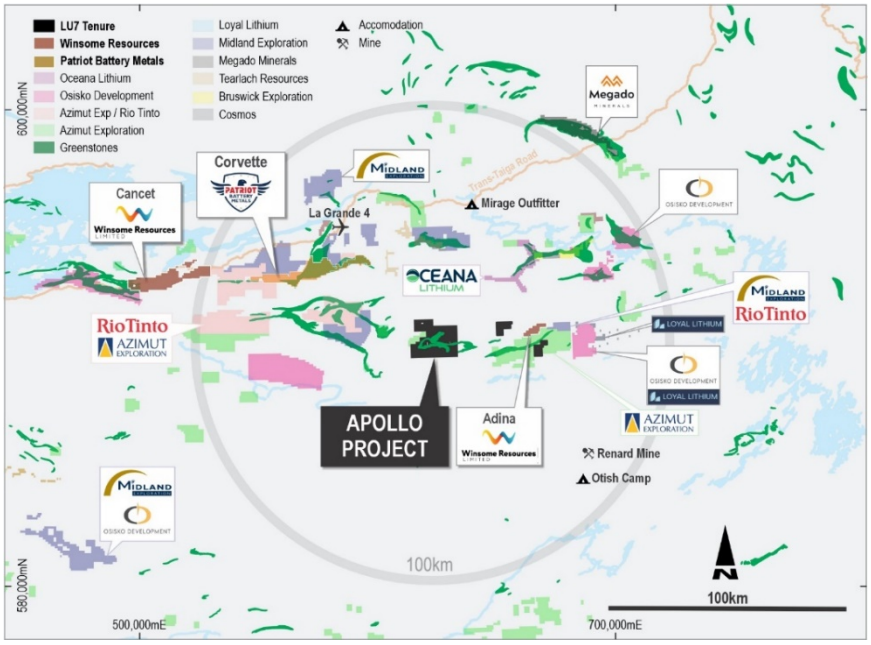

Figure 1: Location map depicting Apollo Project, Otish Camp location and notable peers within the region.

Figure 2: Laurentia Exploration field team with Bell 212 Helicopter at Otish Camp, James Bay, Quebec.

Prospection, Mapping and Sampling Campaign

A highly focussed summer/fall field mapping and sampling campaign was completed concentrating on high-potential areas highlighted by previous KorrAI satellite and airborne magnetic litho-structural interpretations (Figures 3 and 4). A total of 666 km of traverses and 209 rock chip samples were collected covering a majority of the 240 km^2 Apollo permit to evaluate the potential for rare element LCT pegmatite, spodumene mineralisation, and geochemical pathfinders, attempting to identify as follows:

- Late-stage, large granite intrusions;
- Greenstone metamorphic rocks;

- Extensional fault structures and host rock porosity to accommodate the emplacement of late stage, LCT pegmatite dykes.

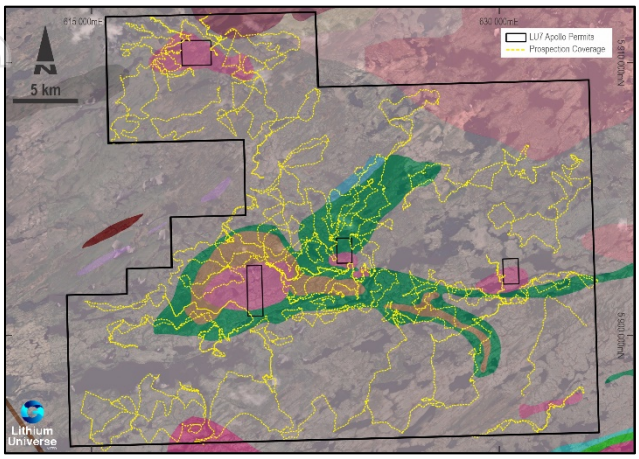

Figure 3: Prospection coverage (yellow lines) equating to 666Km superimposed on government regional geology across Apollo Property.

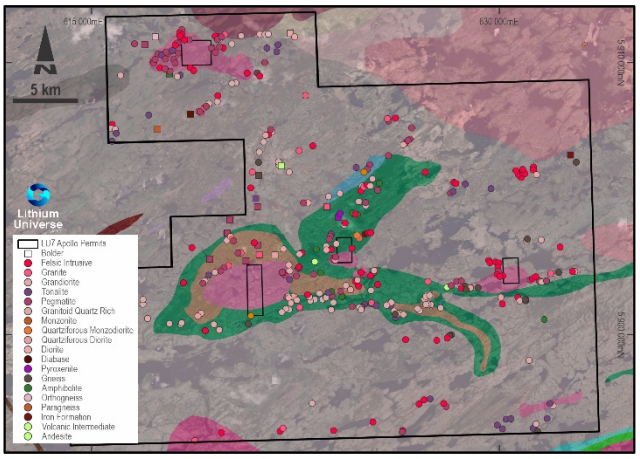

Figure 4: Identified rock types and samples collected (dots) superimposed on government regional geology across Apollo Property.

Soil Sampling

A 300 x 150m soil sampling program was conducted on the north-west and central parts of the Apollo Lithium Project collecting a total of 2,220 samples (see Figure 5). Soil sampling allows the Company geologists to analyse the concentration of lithium and other elements in the soil, which can provide an indication of the underlying geology and potential lithium-bearing minerals. Lithium, if present in rocks and minerals that weather over time, releases lithium ions into the soil. The completion of the soil sampling programme focussed on those areas in close spatial proximity to Greenstone (Lac Rouget Formation), Vieux Comptoir intrusive, and major identified structures.

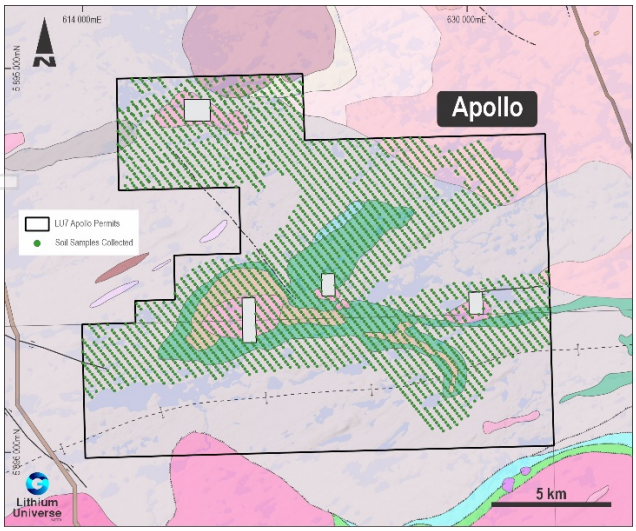

Figure 5: Soil sampling program completed at Apollo property superimposed on government regional geology.

Figure 6: LU7 Head of Geology – Justin Rivers at Apollo.

Revised Geological Interpretation

The receipt of the laboratory analysis from ALS Laboratories has allowed for an updated geological interpretation for the Apollo project resulting in a greater understanding of key rock types and their extent across the 240 km^2 permit (Figure 7). This included a greater understanding of magnetic features identified throughout the airborne magnetic survey previously undertaken.

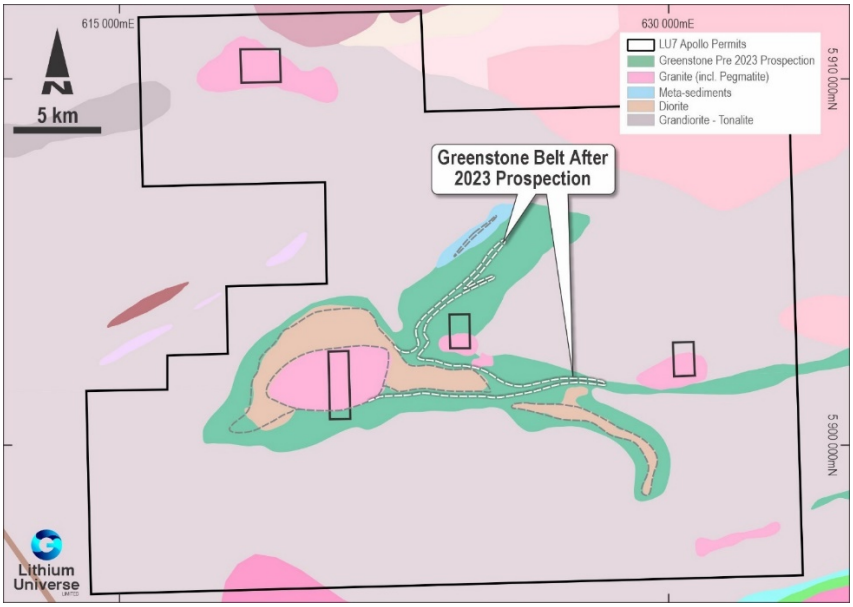

Figure 7: Revised Geological Interpretation resulting from prospection and mapping campaign at Apollo.

Potential Drilling Targets for 2024

Based on the results of the fieldwork, there appears to be a major east-west trending fault shear corridor feature that extends from the Apollo project to Winsome Resources Limited's Adina Lithium project to the east. This shear corridor feature could control any potential spodumene mineralisation (See Figure 8). Winsome Resources' Adina Lithium project is 29 km to the east of Apollo. Winsome Resources' Adina project has a total strike length of lithium mineralised trend of over 3 km, with mineralisation remaining open to the east and west of reported intercepts. Drilling at Winsome Resources' Adina has delivered some impressive results, including 1.34% Li_2O over 107.6m from 2.3m to 109.9m and maiden resource of 59Mt at 1.12% Li_2O. The first drilling targets for the company has been designed specifically along shear corridor features (Figure 9) and defined by anomalous Lithium, Caesium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Tin, Niobium and Tungsten anomalies and trends. Figure 10 shows some of these targets that may be incorporated into a future maiden drilling program.

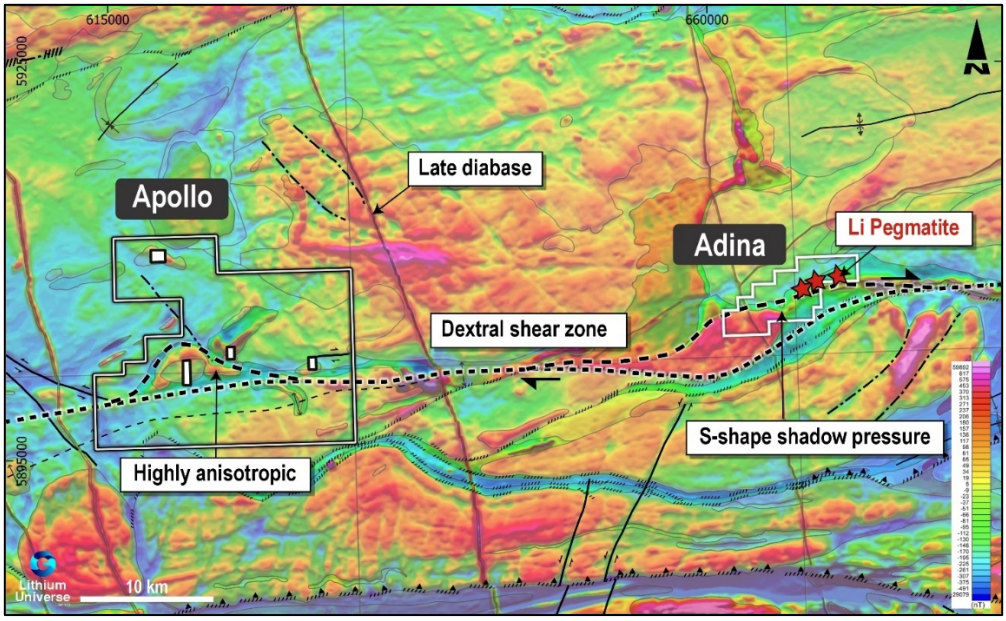

Figure 8: Structural geophysics analysis showing shear corridor feature from Adina across Apollo.

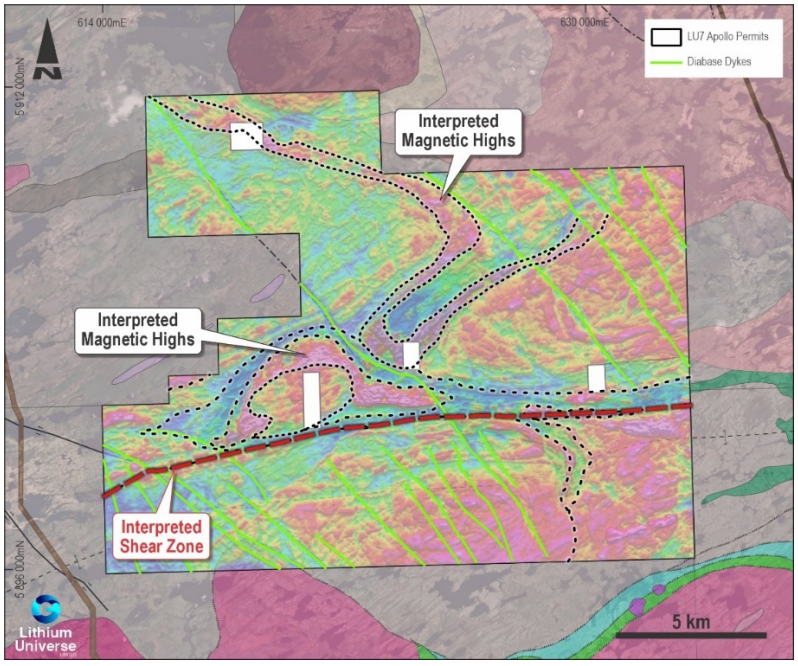

Figure 9: Structural geophysics analysis showing shear corridor and fold features at Apollo.

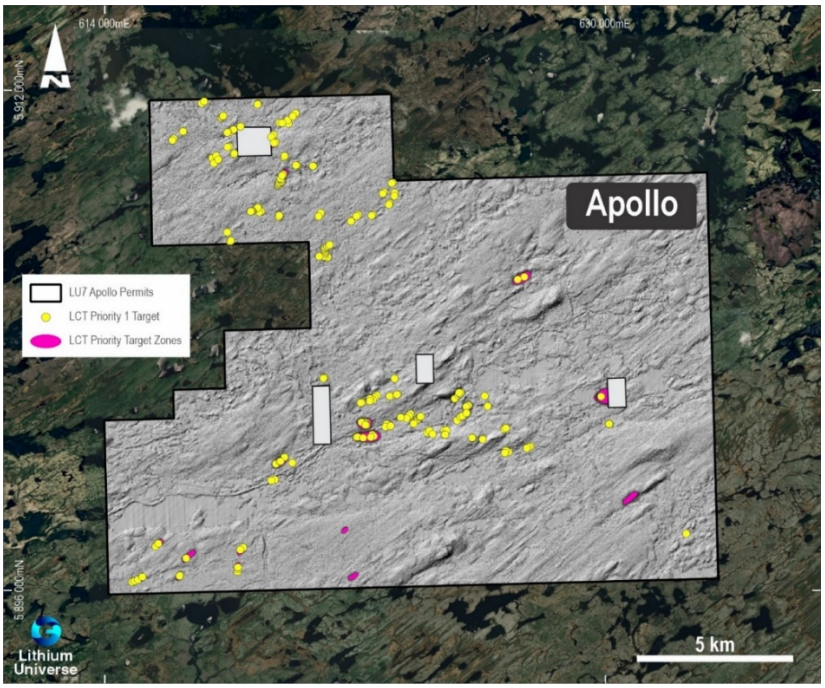

Figure 10: Possible areas of interest/future drilling targets at Apollo.

Chairman, Iggy Tan commented:

"*The summer/fall program of work and laboratory analysis sets the company up with great interpretation and understanding of the geology of the Apollo Lithium Project. The work has been methodical and systematic, which is required to map out a drilling campaign in the new year. I would like to acknowledge the excellent work by Laurentia Exploration and Head of Geology, Justin Rivers. We look forward the continued exploration efforts of Apollo in 2024.*"

-Ends-

Authorisation

This announcement had been authorised for release by Iggy Tan, Chairman of Lithium Universe Limited.

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Lithium Universe Interactive Investor Hub

Engage with Lithium Universe directly by asking questions, watching video summaries and seeing what other shareholders have to say about this, as well as past announcements, at our Investor Hub https://investorhub.lithiumuniverse.com/

Forward-looking Statements

The Company wishes to remind investors that the presence of pegmatite does not necessarily equate to spodumene mineralization. Also that the presence of pegmatite and spodumene mineralization on nearby tenements does not necessarily equate to the occurrence on Lithium Universe Limited's tenements. This announcement contains forward-looking statements which are identified by words such as 'anticipates', 'forecasts', 'may', 'will', 'could', 'believes', 'estimates', 'targets', 'expects', 'plan' or 'intends' and other similar words that involve risks and uncertainties. Indications of, and guidelines or outlook on, future earnings, distributions or financial position or performance and targets, estimates and assumptions in respect of production, prices, operating costs, results, capital expenditures, reserves and resources are also forward looking statements. These statements are based on an assessment of present economic and operating conditions, and on a number of assumptions and estimates regarding future events and actions that, while considered reasonable as at the date of this announcement and are expected to take place, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other important factors, many of which are beyond the control of our Company, the Directors and management. We cannot and do not give any assurance that the results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this announcement will actually occur and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements are subject to various risk factors that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from the events or results estimated, expressed or anticipated in these statements.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement which relates to Exploration Results is based on, and fairly represents, information and supporting documentation prepared by Mr. Hugues Guérin Tremblay, Exploration Manager – Canada and President of Laurentia Exploration Inc and Mr. Justin Rivers, Head of Geology – Lithium Universe Ltd. Mr Tremblay (P.Geo) is duly registered with the Ordres des Géologues du Québec (OGQ) as a geologist, member #1584, and a member of the Quebec Mineral Exploration Association (AEMO) and the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC). Mr. Tremblay has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the JORC, 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves" and has read the definition of "qualified person" (QP) set out in National instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101') and certify that by reason of education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, fulfills the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101'.

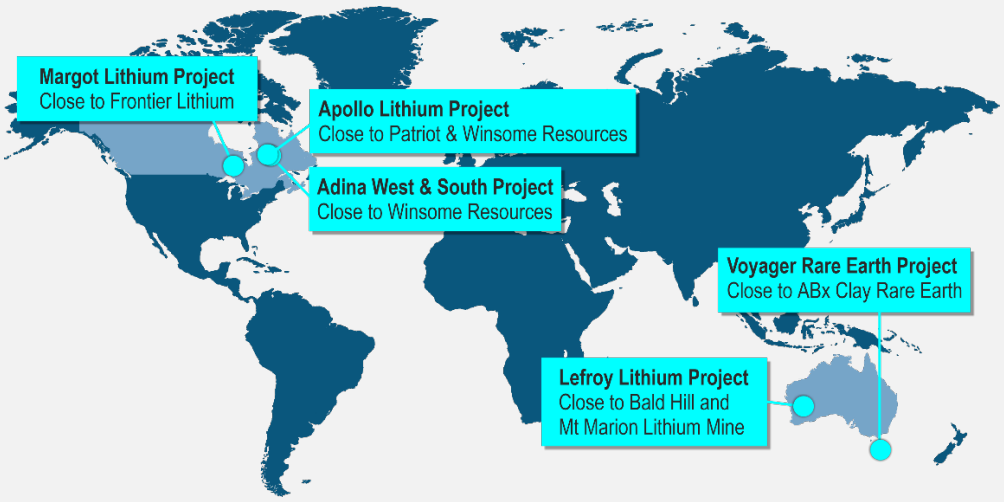
Mr. Rivers is a member of and Chartered Professional with the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Rivers has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposits under consideration and to the activity which has been undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person (CP) as defined in the JORC, 2012 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves"

Both Mr Tremblay and Mr. Rivers consent to the inclusion in this release of the matters based on the information in the form and context in which they appear.

About Lithium Universe Limited (ASX:LU7)

LU7's main objective is to establish itself as a prominent Lithium project builder by prioritizing swift and successful development of Lithium projects. Instead of exploring for the sake of exploration, LU7's mission is to quickly obtain a resource and construct a spodumene-producing mine in Québec, Canada. Unlike many other Lithium exploration companies, LU7 possesses the essential expertise and skill to develop and construct profitable projects. Additionally, Lithium Universe Limited has access to significant Lithium opportunities in Tier 1 mining jurisdictions in Canada and Australia.

Tier 1 Lithium Inventory



Apollo Lithium Project (80%)

Commanding a land position spanning over 240 km^2, Apollo is located in the same greenstone belt and only 29 kilometres south-east of the Corvette Lithium Project owned by Patriot Battery Metals (market cap of over A$1.4 billion). Patriot's most successful drill result was a remarkable 156 meters at 2.12% Li_2O at CV5. Similarly, 28 kilometres to the east, Winsome Resources Limited (market capitalization of over A$300 million) recently announced drilling hits of 107 meters at 1.34% Li_2O from 2.3 meters (AD-22-005) at their Adina Project. Apollo has 17 pegmatite outcrops reported on the tenement package. Given the exceptional results from these neighbouring projects, the Apollo Lithium Project has the potential to be equally successful.

Adina South & Adina West Lithium Project (80%)

The project is situated in close proximity to the Adina discovery, which is owned by Winsome Resources, a Company with a Market Capitalisation of over A$300m in the market. The Adina Project has produced a visual pegmatite intersection of over 160m in drills, lying beneath outcropping 4.89% Li_2O. Recently, Winsome Resources reported successful drilling results, with AD-22-005 yielding 107m at 1.34% Li_2O from 2.3m at their Adina Project. The Adina South & Adina West Lithium Project boasts one of the largest prospective land holdings near Winsome Resources Limited. Aerial satellite images have revealed similar pegmatite occurrences at the surface.

Margot Lake Lithium Project (80%)

The Margot Lake project is located in north-western Ontario, in the premium lithium mineral district of Ontario's Great Lakes region. The project is situated 16km southeast of Frontier Lithium's (TSX-V: FL) PAK Deposit, which contains 9.3Mt at 2.0% Li_2O, and 18km away from Frontier's Spark Deposit, which contains 32.5Mt at 1.4% Li_2O. The tenement contains nine confirmed and mapped pegmatites and is located in a highly competitive district due to recent major discoveries of lithium. Frontier Lithium, with a market capitalization more than CAD$450 million, is a significant player in the region.

Lefroy Lithium Project (100%)

Lefroy is in the mineral-rich Goldfields region of Western Australia. This strategically located project is in close proximity to the Bald Hill Lithium Mine, which has a top-quality spodumene concentrate with low levels of mica and iron, as well as significant tantalum by-product production. The Bald Hill mine has a resource of 26.5 million tonnes at 1.00% Li_2O. The Lefroy project is also located near the Mt. Marion Lithium Mine, which is owned by Mineral Resources and has a market capitalization of A$17B. Mt. Marion produces 900,000 tonnes of mixed-grade spodumene concentrate annually and is approximately 60 kilometres from the Lefroy project.

Voyager Rare Earth Project (80%)

The Voyager project is north tenements are positioned between ABx Group tenures, where clay-hosted rare earth elements (REE) and niobium have been discovered and hold resources of 21Mt. These areas are analogous with Ionic Adsorption Clay (IAC) deposits that have produced REE in southern China using simple leaching. ABx stated that early testwork indications show their rare earth elements are easily leached and could be concentrated at low cost, with no deleterious elements. Geological mapping of Voyager's tenures indicates the presence of various areas of clay and bauxite, which is the ideal geological environment for the occurrence of rare earth elements.

JORC Code, 2012 – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data – Apollo Lithium Project

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	*KorrAI* • *In developing an early-stage Exploration strategy for its Apollo Project, LU7 has applied KorrAI's technology utilizing Artificial Intelligence (AI) to process and analyse satellite data and images.* • *A study was conducted specifically on the Apollo property by KorrAI to explore for Lithium-Caesium-Tantalum minerals (LCT) bearing pegmatites applying remote sensing, airborne and ground-based geophysics combined with artificial intelligence (AI).* • *The methodologies employed integrate visible, near infrared, shortwave infrared, microwave (radar), and magnetic datasets from multiple satellite and airborne platforms. The predictive AI models used were previously trained and field tested across various sites within the James Bay, Canada region, targeting LCT pegmatites and using convolutional neural networks to digitize predicted features.* • *Four satellite sensors were employed to analyze the study area: Sentinel-1, Sentinel-2, WorldView-3, and SPOT. Each sensor was selected to highlight different aspects of the geology and topography on the property and based on the availability of coverage. Spectral band ratios and principal component analysis methods were used to delineate mineral signatures and artificial neural networks were used to predict outcrop locations and pegmatite/vein features. Pegmatites and veins are combined in the same classifier because they cannot be independently separated at 30cm pixel resolution.* • *Additional data that was used in processing and interpretation includes bedrock geology and first vertical derivative magnetics from Quebec's SIGEOM database.* *Airborne Geophysics* • *Conducted by GeoDataSolution Inc with an Astar 350 BA. Flight elevation at 35m. Helicopter was equipped with a Cesium Magnetometer Model G822A.* • *A 5596 line Km Hi-Resolution Airborne Magnetic (AMAG) Survey was conducted at a 50m line spacing.* *Micro-Gravity Survey* • *Two team of two persons was on the field for the*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		data acquisition. They used a Scintrex CG-6 with a GPS Trimble R-12. • *Two hundred and sixty (260) sample points/readings were acquired from the on-the-ground Micro-Gravity survey. A further 1,335 planned sample points will be conducted in due course.* *Prospection Sampling* • *Prospection samples (rock chips and soil) were collected from surface exposure using rock hammers. The sample between 0.5-2kg is collected in a marked plastic bag for submission for assay.* • *Prospection samples were collected by hand and in many cases several rock chips were collected from a single location to ensure representivity.* • *Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice.* *Soil Sampling* • *Gridded soil samples (rock chips and soil) were collected from the B-Horizon Soil Profile using an auger. Each sample is described and some photos were taken where relevant. Each sample was initially dried by air/wind at camp. Each sample is identified by flagging tape with a sample tag. GPS Garmin 62 SC is used to record each location.* • *The sample between 0.5-2kg is collected in a marked plastic bag for submission for assay.* • *Sampling practice is appropriate to the geology and mineralisation of the deposit and complies with industry best practice* • *An initial 300 × 150m gridded soil sampling program was conducted on the north-west and central parts of the Apollo Lithium Project collecting a total 2220 samples.*
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• *Not applicable as no drilling or sampling has been undertaken to date.*
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• *Not applicable as no drilling or sampling has been undertaken to date.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• *Not applicable.*
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* • *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.* • *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* • *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.* • *Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.* • *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	• *Not applicable.*
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.* • *For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.* • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	• *Samples collected in 2023 for Lithium Universe by Laurentia Exploration are prepared using ALS method ME-MS61 and analysed using 25g dissolution in 4-ACID Digestion with ICP-MS Finish (48 elements), ALS internal code ME-MS89L which is appropriate for lithium exploration program.* • *CRMs are inserted roughly once in every twenty samples across the sample stream, as part of the internal quality control procedures.* • *Analytical procedures are considered Standard Industry Practice.* • *ALS Canada are ISO 17025 certified and implement routine Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) protocols during the analytical process. The procedures include using pulp duplicates and internally certified reference materials.* • *The Competent Person considers the sample and analytical procedures acceptable for exploration surface sampling.*
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• *All data has been reviewed, documented, and stored by Laurentia Exploration Inc, a professional exploration services company based out of Saguenay, Quebec.*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• *The Apollo Property is located in NTS sheets 33H03 and 33H06, NAD83 / UTM Zone 18N.* • *KorrAI spatial data points derived from Satellite Information, Airborne Platforms interpretation and defined LCT Pegmatite priority targets are reported applying coordinate reference system NAD83 / UTM Zone 18N.* • *Historical outcrop mapping data was sourced from the Government website (Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et des Forêts of Quebec Sigeom website (https://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/).* • *Actual Rock Chip locations are recorded using Hand-Held GPS/Device*
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• *The samples reported in this announcement were collected randomly from outcrops, B-Horizon Soil Profile and other areas of interests by field geologists.* • *Sample spacing is considered appropriate for this type of exploration.*
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralized structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• *The rock chip samples are taken at the discretion of the geologist on site and are selective by nature.*
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• *Samples are taken on site before being trucked through reputable transportation companies.* • *Samples are then sorted and trucked to ALS laboratory.* • *The company takes full responsibility on the custody including the sampling process itself and transportation.*
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• *No audits or review have been undertaken.*

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results – Apollo Lithium Project

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.*	• *The Lithium Universe Apollo Lithium Project is 100% owned by Lithium Mining Universe Ltd (Canada) or 80% owned by Lithium Universe Ltd (Australia).* • *The Apollo Project consists of 466 claims covering an area of 240.2Km2 in the Eeyou Istchee Baie-James Municipality, north-western Quebec.* • *All claims are in good standing and have been*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		legally validated by a Quebec lawyer specializing in the field.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• *The Apollo Project is a greenfield project with limited historical exploration. Outcrop mapping by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forests of Quebec has identified a total of 17 outcrops on the Apollo project as dominantly being pegmatite hosted by the Vieux Comptoir and Intrusion de Kamusaawach 1 – tonalite.*
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• *The property geology consists of Mesoarchean and Neoarchean intrusions. A total of 17 outcrops on the Apollo property have been identified as dominantly being pegmatite hosted by Vieux Comptoir and Intrusion de Kamusaawach 1 – tonalite.*

Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *hole length.*
	• *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*
		• *No drilling activities are reported.*
		• *The location of all known pegmatite and pegmatoids within the Apollo Lithium Project are outlined on the Sigeom Website (https://sigeom.mines.gouv.qc.ca/).*

Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• *No drilling activities have been undertaken or reported to date.*
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• *No drilling activities have been undertaken or reported to date.*
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and*	• *Appropriate maps and figures have been*

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.	*included in this announcement.*
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• *All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, have been reported or referenced.*
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• *All relevant and material exploration data for the target areas discussed, have been reported or referenced.*
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• *Further work will include but not limited to further systematic geological mapping, rock chip sampling, soil sampling, geophysics, structural interpretation and drilling to identify suitable host rock geology and structural architecture for late state evolved and fertile LCT Pegmatites (known to contain Spodumene mineralization).*